

## The Inequalities of Fortune.

Wanted immediately at this office, a boy that can come well recommended. One who can board with his parents in town preferred.

## Summary, etc.

Our summary this week shall be very short for several reasons; one, and the principal of which is, that there are few topics of striking interest; and another is, that, perhaps, this weekly summary might be regarded by some as merely repeating what has been already said. Such, however, has not been our intention or design in giving it. It has been our wish to make it a *resume* and review of the thoughts and opinions and occurrences of the week. A sort of conversational gossip with our readers over the past, in which, freed from the trammels of any regular order or arrangement, we might give scope to our ideas on any and every subject, as they might arise.

Thursday has been set apart by our Superior Court for taking up the State docket, and consequently we have nothing as yet to report in that way. We learn that the Grand Jury have refused to find a bill in the case of — Bonham, charged with the murder of a colored boy some time since. The case of the *State vs. Hallett*, is on trial, and will, we hope, be disposed of at this term. We do not know any other State cases of interest, unless it be one removed here from Duplin, but we are not certain as to whether it will be tried here or not. It is a strange fact that we have never yet heard one in praise of our Judiciary system. "The law's delay" is the universal topic. It is considered equivalent to a denial of justice. Something should be done, and must be done, to obviate this growing difficulty. Suits are interminable.

How little—how very little, mere forms of government can do towards making a people free. Look at the nominal Republic of France, and contrast it with the neighboring monarchy of Great Britain. In France, the press is muzzled, and its conductors in prison. Freedom of speech is not; and in several of the departments martial law has superseded the civil authorities. In England the press speaks as boldly as our own, and there is no censorship. The liberty of speech and action is scarcely more restrained than with ourselves, and military law is unknown. France, crouching before Austria and Russia, denies the noble patriot Kosuth even a passage over her soil.—The ports of Great Britain are open to him, and once there, the combined despots of Europe dare not touch one hair of his head. After all, John Bull is a right considerable old fellow, and the United States need not be ashamed of their parentage.

France without King or aristocracy, without colonies or foreign possessions of any value, is the most expensive government in the world. It collects a revenue nearly one half larger than that of Great Britain, while it has comparatively nothing to pay by way of interest on its national debt, and its income seldom or never meets its expenditure. Contrary to all our preconceived ideas, the British government is the most economical in Europe, when the extent of its possessions and the number of its subjects is taken into account. Holland and Great Britain are the only European Governments that have not to borrow money to pay their current expenses in a time of profound peace. How long can the European system last at this rate?

It is raining most delightfully at this present writing. We hope that it has extended a good distance into the interior, so as to give us some water in the streams. It is much needed.

The Virginia elections have resulted about as usual. 13 Democrats and 2 whigs elected to Congress.—All the strongest Southern Rights men have been re-elected—as Democrats, however. We doubt much whether the slavery question will be agitated at all in the coming congress. This is the "President-making congress," and both parties will be too anxious to heal breaches and re-unite their several fragments, to admit of the introduction of any such disturbing element. Of course, something on the subject will be introduced, but it will not be entertained.

## The Fayetteville Observer.

The Observer of the 28th, contains two articles in reply to the Journal. We deem more than a passing notice unnecessary. We flatter ourselves that our subscribers are also our readers, and we leave it to them to say how much truth there is in the Observer's assertion, that it "has forced us to admit the truth of all the charges proffered by it." To wit: of being in league with Free Soilers, etc. Although the Observer very flatteringly denominates them "benighted," we are willing to trust our course to their decision. Were our vocabulary of epithets as copious as that of the Observer we might, with truth, apply to its course the term "unscrupulous," and characterize its assertions as "unblushing falsehoods." But we surrender these flowers of language to a paper which requires energy of expression to bolster up the weaknesses of its cause. The resolutions of the Ratification Convention at Tammany Hall bear us fully out in the assertion, that Mr. Wheeler's resolutions were laid on the table because out of order, and because also the good parts were combined with other parts which were totally at variance with all party organization. The ratification resolutions affirm all that was good in Wheeler's. By the way, this man Wheeler, as we suspected, is simply the organ of a faction, inimical to the national Democratic party—the mere tool of the Talmage Barnburner clique. A clique having far stronger affinities with Seward whiggery than with national Democracy.

The Observer publishes in parallel columns a piece from the Observer and our comments upon it, to convict us of misrepresenting it. We must confess that we did somewhat. We gave it credit for more generosity than it deserved. We thought from a hasty view of the thing that it stuck by its friend Johnston in adversity. But it seems that we were mistaken. It gives him the cold shoulder. Well, "rats will desert a falling horse."

We hope the Observer will accept our *amende honorable*.

Gov. LOWE, of Md., has appointed the 27th of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout that State.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his proclamation setting apart the 27th of November as a day of public thanksgiving throughout that State.

FOLLOWING SUIT.—The Governors of New York and Indiana have appointed the 27th of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer in their respective States.

Two new Post offices have been established in North Carolina, as follows: Blockers, Cumberland, S. R. Hawley, P. M., and Scott Hill, New Hanover, Joseph M. Foy, P. M. Turkey Cove, McDowell, has been discontinued, and the name of Burnt Shop, Orange, has been changed to McVie.

Some folks are lucky, some unlucky. We belong to the latter category, which fact proves conclusively that fortune is blind, otherwise she would have discerned our great merits—made us her pet, patted our head and filled our pockets with coppers and gingerbread. She has not done so by any means. Therefore is fortune not only blind but foolish. She lacks common sense and a due appreciation of character. Fortune be hanged, drowned and garroted.

There is Holden of the Standard—lucky dog that he is—he will get ahead of us. Some time last year or the year before, there was a grand dispute among the editors, as to who was the best looking. We must say that the showing was rather a sorry one. Personal pulchritude is not an editorial attribute, and it was decided *nem. con.* that there was not one really good looking man in the crowd. But when the prize was for ugliness, the display was terrific and sublime. We felt that we had a right to enter for that prize, and we did enter—yes, we did. But it was no go. We were beaten in our own peculiar line. Cameron, of the *Wadesboro' Argus*, maliciously entered the field, bearing aloft a banner, on the ample folds of which were inscribed the spirit-stirring words—"Holden and victory." It was a dead heat—Holden, like the Yacht America, was first, and nobody was second. But we have one consolation which will not desert us. Although the editors of Wilmington may be routed in detail, yet taken as a body they defy competition. Yes, they do.

And then again in the matter of presents and things of that sort, we are unlucky; our contemporaries at various points are bragging about the hats, cravats, etc., whereat intelligent and appreciative dry goods men and basters have adorned their *Caput*, or encircled the highway from the office in their face to the hidden recesses of the inner man. Nobody thinks of such a thing in these regions. No, they don't. There again Holden gets ahead of us—he gets so many cravats that it has become a matter of dread with some of his contemporaries, lest being puzzled to make use of them all he might appropriate some to the purpose of sustaining his personal corpulence in a pendulous position by the neck, which being persevered in, generally results in a cessation of vitality. We assure them that their fears are groundless. Holden won't hang himself.—He is too good and too shrewd a fellow for that.—But if the rash thought has entered his head, we beg that he will respect our feelings and dismiss it instantly. Holden, don't hang yourself!

The only thing laid on our table is wedding cake which comes rather abundantly since the beginning of cold weather, as if on purpose to mock our forlorn condition. It is duly discussed, however, and we have such dreams over it. We fancy ourselves a Benedict, surrounded by five sons and six daughters: the eldest daughter has red hair and the second son squints; the two little ones, happy innocents, play on the carpet with the cat and pull the dog's tail till he howls, to listen to a serenade from a white bull pup in an adjoining yard, who shows his disrespect to the moon by trying his best to blaspheme at her the night long. All dogs are sort of Junias; at any rate we have never seen one that would not bark at the moon as long as he could find any moon to bark at.

## Political Cannibalism.

We had at one time supposed that the habit of eating their enemies slain in battle was confined to certain African tribes and Southsea Islanders with whom, perhaps, animal food is scarce, and a piece of roast man, with good gravy, might be regarded as a luxury; but we find that something of the same kind is creeping into our political usages, and the body of the unfortunate defunct is publicly paraded with loud rejoicings, and no doubt devoured in secret with cannibalistic ceremonies. Never did the world-renowned Don Quixote charge upon a flock of sheep or a wind mill with more daring courage, or less real cause, than have the "Union" party of the South shown in their desperate contest with the phantom of disunion, a phantom of their own conjuration—a thing which never had any real existence save in the brains of those who trumpeted it up as a means of advancing themselves and their own interests. There are and have been no disunionists at the South—even the very imputation of disunion has proved fatal to every one against whom it has been brought. The elections in Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina show this. Then why is it that we find the Raleigh Register, and other "Union" *per se* papers, howl so dismally over the corpse of disunion—they say that it is dead—they swear that it is dead—then why not let it rest in peace—why outrage public decency by turning resurrectionists, and exposing the "ghostly corpse"? The answer is plain. It is their own property—they made it—it is their only stock in trade, and without it they are in the position of Othello, when his occupation was gone. The "Union" party has been ruined by its victories. It has ridden its hobby to death, and can make no further use of it than by retaining its hide and hoofs to cover some new "Morgan," and for the present indulging itself in a vampire-like feast over the shadowy remains of the ghost of disunion—its own property at that.

In good sober earnest, the face of a Union party is about played out. In the very midst of the most intense excitement, we saw clearly and said plainly that the Union was in no present danger from the action of the south. If the country is to be ruined it will be by centralization, and not nullification or secession. A "Union party" *par excellence*, while it combatted the imaginary danger of secession added force and imminence to the real one of consolidation. Depend upon it, while the south can stay in the Union with anything like safety, no party can carry her out—when the time comes that she cannot, no party can keep her in. It will be a practical and not an abstract matter.

As might have been foreseen, those democrats who in Mississippi, Georgia and other States, went out from the democratic organization, in the belief that they could better serve the south by acting with the "Southern rights" organization, have found their mistake and rectified it. They have found that the Union and the south could be better, or, at least, more efficiently, served in the democratic ranks than in those of any sectional or local party, and have acted accordingly. And as a further evidence of the real character of the democratic party as opposed to disunion, we would remark that, of the few prominent disunionists, if such there be, few or none have re-joined the democracy—Governor Quitman has totally retired. The "Union party" has been a very "good Morgan," but its day is over, and the people can be no longer humbugged by that cry.

## Murder in Elizabeth.

We learn that Mr. Josh. Bryan of Elizabeth, Bladen county, was killed at that place, on Saturday evening last, the 25th inst., by Thos. McLelland of the same place. We have not heard the particulars of the affair, nor the motives which impelled Mr. McLelland to the perpetration of the fatal act.

## Sudden Death.

Doctor Pleasant Henderson, of Salisbury, N. C., died suddenly in that place on the 21st inst. of apoplexy. He was a gentleman very much esteemed and respected in the community where he resided.

## From the Daily Journal of Wednesday.

## Report of the Auditing Committee.

We place before our readers the report of the Auditing Committee of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad. It will be found worthy of examination. As its brevity will admit of its perusal by every one, we deem further remark unnecessary.

We have a word to say in reference to this matter, purely personal to ourselves, and finding fault with no one. The gentlemen composing the committee, acting, no doubt, with a view to discharge their duty in the matter with perfect impartiality, yesterday laid the report before us in common with the other papers of the town, requesting us to state our price for giving it one insertion in the Journal and printing a certain number of copies of the report for distribution among the stockholders. We gave the amount according to the regular advertising terms of the paper, together with the charge for printing the copies at our usual rates. It was a business matter, and we so regarded it, and consequently would not devote one iota from our regular terms. We however, published it to-day as a matter of interest, and will also lay it before our weekly readers, thus giving it the advantage of our combined town and country circulation, for the information and convenience of our subscribers. We do not make these observations for the purpose of reflecting in any manner upon the committee or the paper which published the report. We believe that they all acted perfectly right. We merely define our own position.—We can afford, and we consider it our duty, to publish every matter of general interest. That is our business. But our advertising columns are another matter, and when anything is to be charged for at all, it is charged in full; and our price in all cases is in accordance with our published terms—no more nor less.

## Capital and Internal Improvements.

Every one who will look at the matter must see the disadvantages with which Wilmington has long had to contend, arising from so large a proportion of her business capital having been locked up in unproductive internal improvements. The abstraction of this capital, has cramped the operations of her most energetic citizens and prevented her reaping the full harvest to which she was justly entitled. Yet she has struggled on and made herself a name and a reputation far above that usually pertaining to towns of her size and population; and now that the period approaches, for the completion of the various new works of internal improvement which are to open to her new branches of trade, she bids fair to receive a large accession to her available capital wherewith to transact it. We are as certain as we can be of any future event that, by the time the Manchester road and the Deep River improvement go into full operation, the stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh road will be at par. If it, having cost \$2,761,601.95 as appears by the report of the examining committee, has been able to retrieve itself and rise to par, as it will do, certainly the Manchester road, equally long, and which may not reasonably be expected to cost within a million of this amount, cannot fail to command \$100 per share in the market. Stock at par is equivalent to cash, since it will always command it, and hence we may regard the appreciation of these stocks, as, in fact, so much added to the disposable means of the place. With such means at her command, Wilmington can fully avail herself of her increasing facilities, and a much greater and more substantial progress will be revealed by the census of 1860, than has been shown by that of 1850.

The more sanguine among us may look for the completion of the Manchester Road in little over a year; but if it be finished in all of next year and the year following, it is as much as can be expected, and perhaps as much as can be done without making too heavy sacrifices. Then it will be done and done properly. Of course portions will be put in operation before that time. Some fourteen miles on the other end will be in running order this month, and we believe in practical operation, but we allude to its final completion.

The true way to arrive at the cost of any river improvement is to multiply the engineer's estimate by 24. This rule will apply to the Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation, and if it can be done for that it will be the cheapest highway of the kind in the United States. We believe that the capital of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company is \$200,000. We will venture to say that before a free and unobstructed communication, open at all times of the year, can be established between Wilmington and the head of Navigation on the Deep River, at least five hundred thousand dollars will have to be expended in various ways upon the work; and if the coal and iron deposits be but one-half what they are represented, it will then be the cheapest, and by means of this business, most profitable work in the world, to say nothing of the other business in the way of agricultural produce and merchandise.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard for a copy of the "Address delivered before the Two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, June 4th, 1851, by W. W. Avery, Esq." We have barely had time to glance through its pages, which contain urgent appeals to the State pride and energy of the rising generation, to rescue the "old North State" from the torpor and apathy into which she has fallen. Draws a picture of the backwardness of the State in manufactures, in improvements and commerce, and pays a tribute to the energy and enterprise of Wilmington, in the following terms:

Where are the flourishing cities, dotting an extended seaboard—marks for the commerce of the world, and reflecting the world's intelligence to the interior? Let the struggles of the spirited citizens of a single town, whose noble and many efforts should be rewarded, for a season at least, with half the aid that floats upon the ocean, answer the question.

The production, as might have been expected from the reputation and talents of the orator, is characterized by eloquence and ability.

## Important Correspondence.

Mr. FULTON.—You shall have a Cravat, and one as "black" as ever your friend Holden dare wear. Now, if Myers will send you a Hat, why you will be more than a "head and shoulders" in advance of the Editor of the "Herald." [See hints to Myers in back Nos. of the Herald.]

We beg you to accept the Cravat herewith sent, while we remain.

Yours, &c. SCOTT & BALDWIN, October 29th, 1851.

We accept the present with pleasure, and shall wear it with satisfaction. Of course, in our playful allusions to our friend Holden and his cravat, nothing was intended beyond a little harmless raillery, to relieve the tedium of more serious business, or amuse a passing moment; but we cannot bring ourselves to refuse so neat an article coming from such clever fellows, who by the way have a few more of the same sort left, which they will sell on reasonable terms.

To relieve the suspense of our brethren of the press, we beg leave distinctly to state that we have no intention of hanging ourselves. The cravat is good silk and contains not a fibre of hemp. Our neighbor of the Herald will, of course, take the whole thing as it is meant—in perfect good nature.

As the Washington Republic expresses the opinion on what it deems reliable information, that the Legislature of Georgia will elect Hon. Robert Tombs (whig) to the United States Senate, in place of Hon. J. M. Berrien. Tombs has played his cards.

## Tammany Hall Meeting.

The New York Herald of the 23d, publishes the proceedings of a ratification mass meeting of the democracy of the city and county of New York, held at Tammany Hall, on the 22d. The Herald says it was a full turn out, and the gathering was characterized by a predominant spirit of exultation, of enthusiasm and confidence—of exultation in the recent elections in various States, of enthusiasm in the hearty reunion of the two divisions of the party on a national platform, and of confidence in the general result in November. The words are the Herald's, not ours.

"Mr. Sickel"—we again quote the words of the Herald—"then came forward and read the following resolutions, which were received with frequent cheers and outbursts of applause."

1. Resolved, That the democracy of the city of New York, now assembled in mass meeting on the following resolutions passed by the ratification meeting held in Tammany Hall on the 22d ultimo, viz: 2. Resolved, That we are gratified to announce to the democracy of the Union that the resolutions of the Syracuse convention were adopted without a dissenting voice, constituting the country upon the settlement by Congress of the questions which are unhappily dividing the people of the several States. That declaration of the principle offers a pledge that those beneficent measures of adjustment will be maintained by the democratic party in all their integrity.—Depriving all sectional agitation, the country is reassured that the democracy of New York will discountenance any further agitation of the subjects embraced in the series of laws known as the compromise measures. Expressing the unanimous determination of the democracy of this State to be associated with the democratic party of the Union in the ensuing national convention, to be held at Baltimore, and reaffirming our devoted adherence to the resolutions of the Baltimore convention of 1840, 1844, and 1848, we present to the American people a sacred guarantee of the complete and permanent union of the democracy with the democracy of the Union, united upon their ancient principles, and loyal to the constitution and the rights of the States; frowning upon all geographical parties and divisions, and forming a compact of the North or South, East or West, and resolved henceforth to know but one enemy, and to strike but one victory.

These are the only resolutions relating to the slavery question or the compromise, and we commend them to the special attention of the Fayetteville Observer. They prove conclusively that though the democracy of old Tammany laid on the table the disorganizing resolutions of Mr. Wheeler, over which that paper makes such a dismal outcry, they know how, at a proper time, and in a proper manner, to vindicate their truth and assert their fidelity to the constitution and the laws, and we honor them for it. Would that their northern opponents could be made to show their hands as openly and as fairly. We could then view the approaching political contest without fear or apprehension. We sincerely hope that they may be brought to pursue the right course. Without it, we are convinced that they cannot and ought not to receive the co-operation of the whig party at the south.

## Foreign News.—Arrival of the Niagara.

The steamship Niagara arrived at New York on the 25th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 11th, being three days later.

Intelligence had been received that Kosuth would probably reach Southampton as a passenger on one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers from Gibraltar, and not on board the American national steamer Mississippi. This has somewhat discouraged the people of Southampton.

The London Times has made an elaborate attack upon the history, character and pretensions of Kosuth; and since his address to the French Democracy, many English papers have pronounced against his claims to the popular ovation preparing for him. The London Globe vigorously defends Kosuth against the attacks of its contemporaries.

The revenue returns for the quarter ending Oct. 10th, are of a highly satisfactory character. Notwithstanding the reductions in taxation, they show an increase over the corresponding quarter for 1851. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, was still in Ireland. He returned to Dublin on the 7th, from a visit to Baron Parnell.

Reports of a pending change in the Ministry are still current. The Bourse was agitated and public securities had declined. Fives opened at 91½ 50c.

A committee had been appointed by the Democrats of Paris to receive subscriptions for a medal for the woman who swam off to the Mississippi to shake hands with Kosuth.

The celebrated Don Manuel Goday, formerly Spanish Prime Minister, and better known as the Prince of Peace, died at Paris on the 7th inst., aged 86 years.

ITALY.—It is stated that there is no longer any question of the French troops leaving the Papal States, and that there is a probability that the Pope will himself under the protection of the Austrians in Bologna.

AUSTRIA.—Threatened War in Turkey.—There is nothing decisive about the ministerial crisis in Vienna.

The Austrian Government, in consequence of its dissatisfaction at the release of Kosuth, is assembling a body of troops on the frontier of Turkish Croatia and the Herzegovina, to demand satisfaction from the Ottoman Porte for the persecution of the Christian population.

The Emperor of Austria left Lombardy for Vienna on the 24th inst.

TURKEY.—Letters from Zara dated Sept. 24th, state that the Governor of Bosnia had set out for Constantinople. Most of the troops in Bosnia are to proceed to the Herzegovina, on the frontier of which province the Spaniards received from the Austrians.

The Armenians have revolted against the Turks, and a conflict had taken place in which several were killed on both sides.

A capitulation took throughout the Turkish Empire has been levied.

SPAIN.—There is nothing important from Spain. Lord Howden, the English minister, residing at Madrid, has subscribed five thousand reals in behalf of the soldiers wounded in the Lopez expedition.

## Arrival of the Pacific.

The Steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 26th, with Liverpool dates to the 15th.

Kosuth had not yet arrived at Southampton, but most active preparations were making for his reception.

The Great Exhibition closed to the public on the 11th, and would close finally on the 15th, when the juries would report.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers announce that all persons arrested for connection with the recent conspiracy have been released.

Nothing definite would be known of the rumored ministerial changes until a meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday.

The Bourse closed dull—fives 90f. 60c. for the end of the week—three 55f. 50c.

Spain.—Ministerial changes were spoken of at Madrid.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Madrid, which states that at a cabinet meeting held on the 8th, a proposition was made by Manilla to sell Cuba and Puerto Principe to England for \$150,000,000, which sum, he said, represented the capital of the country.

Letters from Madrid announce that Gen. Armeiro had resigned his office of Minister of Marine, and would probably be succeeded by M. Darra.

AUSTRIA.—The failure of the Austrian loan is confirmed.

Letters from Vienna state that the ministerial crisis so far as the minister of the home department is concerned is over—the members of the cabinet having taken oaths of fealty to the Emperor.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on the 28th. We give her markets. The other details by her have not been received. The resignation of the French Ministry is confirmed. The political news from the European continent is not important. The great exhibition has permanently closed.

Probable Loss of the Steamer Empire with all on Board.

BUFALO, Oct. 27.

Nothing has been heard of the fine steamer Empire which left Dunkirk on Thursday last for Detroit. She probably went down with all on board.

## Export of Breadstuffs.

There is a steady and permanent increase in the amount of breadstuffs exported from this country, and this trade now forms an important element in our foreign Commerce, and will go far towards equalizing exchanges. It is quite probable that the coming year will show a large European demand for all agricultural staples. We take the following from a late money article of the Boston Post:

Meantime it is an important fact that the prospect ahead is not only good, in the short stocks of manufacturers as to goods, for an immediate and heavy export of cotton, but for a large and permanent demand for our breadstuffs. It is said that the potato blight prevails over all the north and east of Europe, and that the rye crop of Holland, Germany and Belgium is very short; and the deficient yield of these articles keeps up the price of wheat at these places to a figure that makes its export unprofitable to Great Britain. The Shipping Gazette says:

"At the moment, there seems no chance of shipments being made from the Baltic to Great Britain, prices being relatively lower here than at Dantzic, Rostock &c. We have, however, no doubt that the value of the article will after a time be regulated on the continent by prices in the English markets; meanwhile we are receiving good supplies of wheat and Indian corn from the Black Sea, &c., and of flour from America, with the certainty that until the winter sets in, and prevents arrivals from the westward of all ports, on the seaboard, shipments from the United States will continue. This being the position of affairs, we can see no grounds for calculating on a much higher range of prices than those now current; but, on the other hand, we are disposed to think that the value of the article has been somewhat unduly depressed, and that buyers for consumption will therefore be induced to purchase at low rates, and to stock up immediately, while farmers, unless compelled by pecuniary pressure, will not, we think, continue to thrash so freely as they have done of late."

## From the Memphis Appeal.

More Brag Cotton Picking.

The following note from a gentleman in De Soto county is ahead of anything in that line that has yet been published, except the extraordinary picking in Texas which we made a note of yesterday.

Eds. Appeal.—I send you a list of the work of four hands picking Cotton on the 1st day of October—weather and Cotton both very dry:

1st. 215 lbs. on the farm of Dr. Raines.

2d. 504 " " " " " "

3d. 495 " " " " " "

4th. 487 " " " " " "

Average, 500 1/2 pounds.

Edgecombe is still ahead. Two hands on Mr. Hines' farm, two on Mr. Horn's farm, and four hands on a farm on Tar River, worked by Mr. Elijah Neill, each picked out more per day than the same time, they had mentioned above. The average in the above is 500 1/2 pounds; the average of the five hands under Mr. Neill, was 536 pounds.

We understand the Cotton crop of Edgecombe gets better every year. Success to the farmers!

Edgecombe has an Agricultural Society; and we have no doubt that much of her success in farming is owing to the spirit of improvement which the labors of this Society have diffused among the people.—Raleigh Standard.

There should be an agricultural Society in every county in the State, and then our farmers would begin to realize the benefits of improvement in the mode of cultivation.

List of Cities and Towns in the United States, whose Population, by the Census of 1850, is 10,000 and upwards, prepared from Hart's Geography:

1. New York,	New York,	515,507
2. Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania,	121,942
3. Baltimore,	Maryland,	180,408
4. Boston,	Massachusetts,	136,871
5. New Orleans,	Louisiana,	121,942
6. Cincinnati,	Ohio,	115,336
7. Brooklyn,	New York,	97,838
8. St. Louis,	Missouri,	64,232
9. Albany,	New York,	50,815
10. Pittsburgh,	Pennsylvania,	50,519
11. Louisville,	Kentucky,	43,193
12. Charleston,	South Carolina,	42,935
13. Buffalo,	New York,	42,261
14. Providence,	Rhode Island,	41,512
15. Washington,	Dist. Columbia,	40,001
16. Newark,	New Jersey,	38,829
17. Rochester,	New York,	36,403
18. Lowell,	Massachusetts,	33,343
19. Williamsburg,	Virginia,	30,000
20. Chicago,	Illinois,	29,903
21. Troy,	New York,	28,785
22. Richmond,	Virginia,	27,432
23. San Francisco,	California (estimated),	25,000
24. Syracuse,	New York,	22,271
25. Alleghany,	Pennsylvania,	21,262
26. Detroit,	Michigan,	20,815
27. Portland,	Maine,	20,815
28. Mobile,	Alabama,	20,513
29. Cincinnati,	Massachusetts,	20,381
30. Salem,	Wisconsin,	20,061
31. Milwaukee,	Wisconsin,	19,184
32. Columbus,	Mississippi,	18,183
33. Hartford,	Ohio,	17,807
34. Worcester,	Massachusetts,	17,505
35. Utica,	New York,	17,216
36. Charleston,	Ohio,	17,034
37. Cleveland,	Massachusetts,	16,443
38. New Bedford,	Pennsylvania,	15,935
39. Reading,	Massachusetts,	15,215
40. Cambridge,	Georgia (est),	15,000
41. Savannah,	Maine,	14,432
42. Bangor,	Virginia,	14,326
43. Norfolk,	Massachusetts,	14,257
44. Lynn,	Louisiana,	14,211
45. Lafayette,	Virginia,	13,938
46. New Orleans,	Delaware,	13,979
47. Wilmington,	New York,	13,944
48. Manchester,	New Hampshire,	13,8